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AUTHOR(S)	Gunay Sharbat Gizi Agayeva
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RELATIONSHIPS IN THE FAMILY AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION OF THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY

Gunay Sharbat Gizi Agayeva,

Teacher of Azerbaijan Academy of Labor and Social Relations, Azerbaijan

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ABSTRACT

The communication between family members has a significant impact on their mental health. The family relationships help children develop healthy personalities. Children who grow up in relationships based on mutual respect, love, tolerance and self-sacrifice develop healthy personalities. Children suffer the most from communication disorders. When a child sees his parents discussing their problems and solving them in a positive way, he finds an opportunity to prepare for the problems he may face in his future life. The goal of this research - to study the influence of the family environment on the formation of a child's personality, to obtain scientific and theoretical knowledge on the elimination of family conflicts that affect the development of children, refraining from arguments in the presence of children and creating favorable conditions for communication. Research methodology - approaches and ideas put forward in classical and modern psychology, applicable to family relationships and their influence on the formation of a child's personality, theories based on the study of problems related to the development of a child's personal qualities. The study analyzed family upbringing, influencing the formation of the personality of children, the attitude of parents to children and the parents among themselves, and positive and negative results were also identified.

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Introduction. The reality of today is the formation of preschool children as a person. Family relationships play an important role in shaping a child's personality. Building family relationships on the basis of sound psychological foundations, mutual respect and love is one of the factors determining the development of society. Relationships within the family are largely determined by the role of the father and mother in the family and their relationship to each other. These relationships have a special effect on the strength of the family and the upbringing of children. The relationship between parents and children is also important in family relationships. These relationships begin at an early age, preschool. Parent-child relationships play an important role in the formation of the personality, mental development, and behavior of preschool children. These relationships are important in determining a child's place, role in the family, and self-awareness, and in developing his or her abilities and skills.

The family is an institution that determines a person's socialization, upbringing and psychological support, the formation of certain lifestyles and relationships. The family plays an important role in the life of the individual as well as of society as a whole. The family is a psychotherapeutic environment. People forget their sorrows and griefs in the family.

In the family, children's need to communicate with their parents is often not met. The role of the media in the weakening of family relations is not insignificant. Family members often do not get together and discuss new developments. In some cases, parents are involved in the treatment of their children. When a parent cares for a child or tells him or her that he or she is still a child, this has a

negative effect on the child's upbringing. Because the family's upbringing opportunities are determined by the interaction of parents and children. In this regard, discipline in the family is very important. Excessive pampering of children in the family prevents this. In no family is a child brought up spontaneously. Whatever the parent, he or she must have a definite pedagogical goal in the upbringing of children as a guide. In many cases, the pedagogical goals of some parents are not clear. This has a negative impact on the upbringing of children in the family.

Every child is born with different hereditary characteristics. Environmental factors and parental attitudes shape their personalities. Children who are brought up according to their individual characteristics are formed as self-confident individuals. Parental relationships should be complementary, non-confrontational, and non-judgmental. Parental relationships are the most important factor in developing, strengthening and shaping children's personalities, along with their hereditary characteristics. Given that most of the behavior of children often develops between the ages of 0-6, it is clear how important parental attitudes are here. The influence of the family on the child begins when the child is in the mother's womb. The intensity of the family's very reluctant reactions to the birth of a child or to the birth of a child affects the expectant mother, consciously or unconsciously, such as feelings of anger, physical and mental fatigue, and despair. If a pregnant mother is constantly burdened with feelings of anger, frustration, and anxiety, and is extremely anxious and afraid, these emotions are transmitted to the baby through the mother's blood and hormones. Thus, while the baby is still in the womb, the mother's feelings and reactions begin to affect the baby. The two most prominent features of parental relationships are the "emotional dimension" and the "dimension of control." When examining the dimension of "emotional attitude", it is seen that it differs widely from the attitude of acceptance to the rejection of the child. Similarly, the "control dimension" covers a wide range from a restrictive attitude to a tolerant attitude. In hot weather, the child is eager to get parental consent and is afraid of losing his love. Therefore, there is no need to look at disciplinary rules when guided by appropriate rules of conduct in a healthy interaction environment. Feeding with love has been used synonymously with sensitivity to a child's needs. Creates parental love, security, low anxiety and high self-esteem in the child. High levels of anxiety and tension are at the forefront in a family environment where corporal punishment is applied or without love. The high tension created by the punishing family can make it difficult or prevent the child from learning the rules of the socialization game. Parents in a warm, loving family environment, indifferent and unloving parents help to control their children's behavior, especially aggressive behavior. Parents who resort to violent methods, such as beatings to control their aggression, both frustrate the child and set an example of aggression by showing a more aggressive attitude. Parental supervision is required if children are to be socially and mentally competent. It should not be forgotten that the main purpose of socialization is to provide self-government rather than being managed by foreign agents. Excessive parental freedom and extreme restrictions impede social development. When raising a child and determining the attitude of parents towards children, it is very important to know the characteristics of the child's developmental stages. A child is not a small model of an adult. There are many characteristics that distinguish children from adults: the child's strongest demonstration of strength and superiority is the motivation to learn.

A child is born with a ability that Montessori calls "mental absorption." The acceptance and "assimilation" of culture, customs, ideals, feelings, behaviors, and beliefs occurs during the "swallowing mind" period between birth and the age of six. The child's own conception is a reflection of the attitude of adults to him. For this reason, the negative attitude of the parents results in the child feeling worthless. An unsupported child has difficulty distinguishing between approved and unapproved behaviors when demonstrating desired behaviors. Eventually, he gave up trying to get his parents' approval. Instead, he learns what behaviors are available when the child is supported by the behaviors he wants. This environment is an important condition for raising a confident and autonomous child. (1, pp. 39-41)

A child learns life-related knowledge and skills from his parents. Parents' attitudes toward their children from infancy leave deep and lasting traces. A balanced sense of parental love and protection helps a child develop a sense of trust. In this way, the child learns to love and relate to people. The child becomes accustomed to social life by imitating his parents. If the example chosen by the family has a bad personality structure, the child is more likely to develop bad behavior. That is why it is so important for parents to set a good example for their children. Parents should set an example for their children by their actions rather than their words. Excessive enthusiasm on the part of the mother or father - completely unconscious - can both ruin the happiness of family life and negatively affect the child. Again, the child's personality traits as a result of the parents' unconscious desires and behaviors that they are unable to realize; Ignoring their interests, desires, and abilities can lead to negative feelings and behaviors in the child. Self-esteem, the importance of their opinions, listening to their words, support and value allow the

child to develop in a family environment. Develop a healthy communication environment based on the cooperation of parents without intimidating the child; It allows children to be positive, appropriate, creative and self-controlled individuals.

The child's first social environment after birth is the family. Here the child finds, lives and learns patterns of behavior. Good and bad, right and wrong, sin and good deeds and other social values are gained here. In addition, the child's physical needs are to learn shelter, protection, nutrition, sleep, dress, play, trust, love, independence, group affiliation, responsibility, success at work, protection from uncertainty, rules, respect, rights and responsibilities. learns the feeling of psychological and social need for the first time in this environment. A child's love potential grows faster at the age of 0-2. This warm, loving feeling, which he will share for a lifetime, comes from the family environment. In this environment, a healthy foundation of personality is laid. Growing up with love, a child learns to trust life and to treat other people with love. The basic sense of trust develops in such a family environment, matures and lasts a lifetime. The interaction of individuals within the family determines the child's position in the family. The child is looking for a model for himself as a social individual and finds it in the family. The first models are parents. The influence of the family is important in the formation of the child's personality. The family is the most important environmental factor in the formation of a child's personality. This effect is determined by the "methods of child rearing" that form the core of the relationship between mother and father and child in the family. The parent-child relationship also affects the child's behavior and future behavior. The parent-child relationship largely depends on the attitude of the parents.

The main factors influencing the parent-child relationship are:

1. In the minds of parents, the concept of an imaginary child is formed before the birth of the child they want. If the unborn child does not live up to expectations, as a result of anxiety, the mother and father develop a relationship of abandonment.
2. The cultural values of society affect parents in the upbringing of their children.
3. The attitude of parents towards their children, who believe that they enjoy their parental role and fulfill their responsibilities properly, they are more successful and positive than parents who do not know how to raise, feel insecure and inadequate.
4. Mothers and fathers who are satisfied with the number of their children, their sexual and personal characteristics, have a more appropriate attitude than parents who are dissatisfied with these characteristics. (1, pp. 34-36)

The family is important for the development of the child's personality, as well as for his mental and physical health. The family is a social group that has taken on the most important and influential role in a child's socialization. Socialization in the family is the foundation on which the individual learns later in other groups. The importance of socialization in the family continues not only in infancy and childhood, but also in adolescence. Disruption of the integrity of the family for any reason, or insufficient interaction within the family, significantly impedes the process of socialization and leads to the child being socialized incorrectly or inadequately (4, p. 35).

It is necessary to study the family structure, which has a negative impact on the socialization process. Because the success of socialization depends on methods of socialization, such as modeling and strengthening family members, which are the cornerstones of society. The importance of the mother is especially high. The child first begins to model his mother, during which the child learns responsibility and develops an internal control mechanism. (7, p. 71)

The role of the mother in the upbringing of the child in the family is quite high. The identity of the child is determined by the behavior of the mother. Children model first their mothers and then their fathers. More specifically, a girl generally sees her mother as a model, and a boy as a father. The most important condition for a child to imitate a model is observation. However, this may not be a sufficient condition. Because the behavior of many is observed by the child; but cannot be imitated. When a child chooses behaviors that he thinks he should follow, he can make his own choices. The negative behavior of the model parent is a great concern for the child. For example, a child whose mother gives negative messages through thoughtless actions will feel the need to direct the same trauma to the first person in front of him or to the first object in his hands. As the child learns his or her sexual roles from his or her mother and father during this time, he or she will learn how society responds to the violence in accordance with their sexual roles, and will learn and apply what suits them in their lives. Execution of preventive and punitive decisions at home is entrusted to the father. The father is considered a symbol of fear and respect in the family, so the traces of the patriarchal family structure continue today. In this case, when the father comes home, the child's misbehavior throughout the day is not only listed by the mother, but the father is expected to punish the child. On the other hand, in families, this tendency means that after a while, the father becomes the ruler

of the house and manages the punishment system. It can go so far as to hand over the health of family relationships to the father's education and spiritual world. In addition, the father given such a task is unable to communicate as well as with his children, and the negative consequences of this unhealthy communication negatively affect the communication between the father-child and the father-other family members. On the other hand, a boy who learns his sexual identity, especially his sexual roles, from his father will learn unhealthy communication and socialize unhealthy, will pave the way for future generations to perpetuate these undesirable patterns of behavior. (3, p. 12)

In our country, the father entrusts the responsibility of raising and educating the child to the mother, and the mother becomes the person who meets the material needs of the family. He thinks that the house ends up meeting his material needs, such as food and clothing, so when he comes home, he says he wants to be away from the noise of the children, he can't even bear to hear the children's voices, and he wants to be alone in a separate room. This can lead to the weakening of family relationships, the inability to fulfill sexual roles and responsibilities in the family, improper socialization, and, as a result, the inability to reveal the true mission of the family. In today's families, parents, especially fathers, are heavily responsible for their children's material needs and, as a result, spend very little time with their children. This causes the child to grow up without a model, thus hindering the learning of responsibility and the development of an internal control mechanism. However, instead of spending a lot of time with the child, it is important to spend the time spent with the child on quality time, and during this time it is important to be a healthy example for the child by building a healthy communication network. As a result of the child's inability to establish successful relationships with other people around him, social development can be slowed down and negative behaviors and violent tendencies can be observed. The resulting social reactions can negatively affect an individual's personality and can be effective in forming a closed and selfish personality. These undesirable aspects can lead to the growth of individuals who are unable to learn to reconcile with society, who are disconnected from society, and who are unable to provide adequate reconciliation both to themselves and to society because they are separated from society. However, if it is remembered that the child's future is guaranteed, it should be stated that the child needs to be invested today in order to have a better future. Otherwise, it should be noted that if not enough investment is made today, a new generation that will not even be able to meet their needs in the future will create new negatives instead of gains. (3, p. 13)

For this reason, children need to be given what they need from an early age so that they can have hope for the future. In fact, children have high expectations from their families. If we look at what a child needs most, we see that he or she does not have adequate nutrition, love and understanding in a home with parents, protection, growth in an environment of respect and peace, and an education that meets the needs of the time. When a child finds a good educational opportunity and role models and the model he or she needs, it is not difficult for him or her to develop, gain an identity, gain a profession, and become a useful member of society. We must not forget that the number of children brought to society by this method is quite large. At this point, we think it is useful to remind children growing up in healthy families that they are healthier, have a healthier relationship and interaction with society and themselves. Unfortunately, the favorable conditions that the child is looking for cannot always be brought together. Children cannot find love when they find bread, and when they find love, they can be humiliated, oppressed, maimed, beaten to death, and sometimes even subjected to this undesirable situation by family members, begging by family members, and bad habits. (5, p. 54)

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In the preschool years, the main outlines of the character, which manifests itself as a permanent feature in the child's personality, begin to appear. These symptoms are evident in the child's daily activities and communication with people. Exemplary, voluntary-moral actions such as purposefulness, business acumen, tolerance, responsibility, kindness, as positive signs of character, manifest themselves in the character of the child in the process of material-practical activity. In the process of interpersonal communication, they have warmth, kindness, loyalty, kindness and so on. Features such as attract attention. (2, p. 149)

Conclusions. In the context of renewal and globalization, the rapid development of information, the expansion of mass communication and propaganda, the processes that take place in society, also affect family issues. In this context, the issue of family and interpersonal relationships has become one of the current problems of modern pedagogy and psychology. Building family relations on a sound pedagogical, psychological basis, on the basis of mutual respect and love is one of the factors determining the development of society. Family relationships are largely determined by the role and relationship of the father and mother in the family. These relationships have a special effect on both the strength of the family and the upbringing of children. Family relationships are based on husband and wife. They are the twin wings of the family. In the context of family relationships, the relationship of parents with their children is also important. This issue begins at an early age, preschool. Parent-child relations play an important role in the formation of children's personality, mental development, treatment and behavior with others, the development of cognitive activity. These relationships are important in determining a child's place, role in the family, and self-awareness, and in developing their abilities and skills.

In the context of family relations, parent-child relations are historically based on the requirements of national characteristics, as well as on the basis of the parents' own way of thinking and individual characteristics. The need for communication, which plays a leading role in the formation of children's personality and mental development, is met to one degree or another in the course of these relationships. As we have mentioned, a healthy, correct attitude leads to a healthy, well-formed future.

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